

10501317

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:sssptal612bxx

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS	1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	JUN 06	EPFULL enhanced with 260,000 English abstracts
NEWS	3	JUN 06	KOREAPAT updated with 41,000 documents
NEWS	4	JUN 13	USPATFULL and USPAT2 updated with 11-character patent numbers for U.S. applications
NEWS	5	JUN 19	CAS REGISTRY includes selected substances from web-based collections
NEWS	6	JUN 25	CA/CAPLUS and USPAT databases updated with IPC reclassification data
NEWS	7	JUN 30	AEROSPACE enhanced with more than 1 million U.S. patent records
NEWS	8	JUN 30	EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE updated with additional options to display authors and affiliated organizations
NEWS	9	JUN 30	STN on the Web enhanced with new STN AnaVist Assistant and BLAST plug-in
NEWS	10	JUN 30	STN AnaVist enhanced with database content from EPFULL
NEWS	11	JUL 28	CA/CAPLUS patent coverage enhanced
NEWS	12	JUL 28	EPFULL enhanced with additional legal status information from the epoline Register
NEWS	13	JUL 28	IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	14	JUL 28	STN Viewer performance improved
NEWS	15	AUG 01	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB coverage enhanced
NEWS	16	AUG 13	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with printed Chemical Abstracts page images from 1967-1998
NEWS	17	AUG 15	CAOLD to be discontinued on December 31, 2008
NEWS	18	AUG 15	CAPLUS currency for Korean patents enhanced
NEWS	19	AUG 27	CAS definition of basic patents expanded to ensure comprehensive access to substance and sequence information
NEWS	20	SEP 18	Support for STN Express, Versions 6.01 and earlier, to be discontinued
NEWS	21	SEP 25	CA/CAPLUS current-awareness alert options enhanced to accommodate supplemental CAS indexing of exemplified prophetic substances
NEWS	22	SEP 26	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX coverage of Chinese and Korean patents enhanced
NEWS	23	SEP 29	IFICLS enhanced with new super search field
NEWS	24	SEP 29	EMBASE and EMBAL enhanced with new search and display fields

Updated Search

10501317

NEWS 25 SEP 30 CAS patent coverage enhanced to include exemplified
prophetic substances identified in new Japanese-
language patents
NEWS 26 OCT 07 EPFULL enhanced with full implementation of EPC2000
NEWS 27 OCT 07 Multiple databases enhanced for more flexible patent
number searching
NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.
NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8 For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer
agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific
research. Use for software development or design or implementation
of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may
result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

***** STN Columbus *****

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:18:21 ON 10 OCT 2008

=> file hcaplus		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.42	0.42

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:19:36 ON 10 OCT 2008

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is
held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available
for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December
26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications.
The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the
the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching
databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing
of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is
strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 10 Oct 2008 VOL 149 ISS 16
FILE LAST UPDATED: 9 Oct 2008 (20081009/ED)

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

Updated Search

10501317

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> s 5-HT2c () receptor
6822428 5
    2358 HT2C
    2352 5-HT2C
        (5(W)HT2C)
773603 RECEPTOR
712402 RECEPTORS
925448 RECEPTOR
        (RECEPTOR OR RECEPTORS)
L1      1265 5-HT2C (W) RECEPTOR

=> s l1 or 5-HT(2C) () Receptor
MISSING OPERATOR '5-HT(2C)'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l1 or 5-Hydroxytryptamine Type 2C () Receptor?
6822428 5
    20849 HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE
        71 HYDROXYTRYPTAMINES
    20874 HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE
        (HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE OR HYDROXYTRYPTAMINES)
1971627 TYPE
661175 TYPES
2482685 TYPE
        (TYPE OR TYPES)
    26004 2C
        7 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C
            (5(W)HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE(W)TYPE(W)2C)
925539 RECEPTOR?
        7 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C (W) RECEPTOR?
L2      1269 L1 OR 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C (W) RECEPTOR?

=> s l2 or 5-Hydroxytryptamine Type 2C () receptor?
6822428 5
    20849 HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE
        71 HYDROXYTRYPTAMINES
    20874 HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE
        (HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE OR HYDROXYTRYPTAMINES)
1971627 TYPE
661175 TYPES
2482685 TYPE
        (TYPE OR TYPES)
    26004 2C
        7 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C
            (5(W)HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE(W)TYPE(W)2C)
925539 RECEPTOR?
        7 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C (W) RECEPTOR?
L3      1269 L2 OR 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C (W) RECEPTOR?

=> s l3 or Serotonin 2C () receptor?
75832 SEROTONIN
    53 SEROTONINS
```

Updated Search

10501317

75837 SEROTONIN
(SEROTONIN OR SEROTONINS)
26004 2C
142 SEROTONIN 2C
(SEROTONIN(W)2C)
925539 RECEPTOR?
113 SEROTONIN 2C (W) RECEPTOR?
L4 1335 L3 OR SEROTONIN 2C (W) RECEPTOR?

=> s 14 and anxiety
20234 ANXIETY
53 ANXIETIES
20273 ANXIETY
(ANXIETY OR ANXIETIES)
L5 183 L4 AND ANXIETY

=> s 15 and review/dt
2193525 REVIEW/DT
L6 18 L5 AND REVIEW/DT

=> s 16 and pd < february 2002
22671749 PD < FEBRUARY 2002
(PD<20020200)
L7 8 L6 AND PD < FEBRUARY 2002

=> d 17, ibib abs hitstr, 1-8

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:885630 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:46097
TITLE: The identification of selective 5-HT2C receptor antagonists: a new approach to the treatment of depression and anxiety
AUTHOR(S): Bromidge, Steven M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: GlaxoSmithKline, Verona, Italy
SOURCE: Medicinal Chemistry (2nd Edition) (2002), 382-396. Editor(s): King, Frank D. Royal Society of Chemistry: Cambridge, UK.
CODEN: 69DHE9; ISBN: 0-85404-631-3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review on the rationale for 5-HT2C antagonists in depression and a case history summarizing efforts made at Smith-Kline in this area in relation to drug discovery and development.
REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:160737 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:161938
TITLE: Drug mechanisms in anxiety
AUTHOR(S): Bourin, Michel; Hascoet, Martine
CORPORATE SOURCE: JE 2029 Neurobiologie de l'Anxiete et de la Depression
Faculte de Medecine, Nantes, 44035, Fr.
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Investigational Drugs (PharmaPress

Updated Search

Ltd.) (2001), 2(2), 259-265

CODEN: COIDAZ

PUBLISHER: PharmaPress Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 59 refs. The most common and successful therapy for the majority of patients suffering from anxiety is treatment with benzodiazepines (BZDs). The problem of drug-induced dependency following treatment with these drugs may be avoided by developing more selective and specific BZD compds., such as 2,3-substituted BZDs. Alternative approaches to the treatment of anxiety include the following: (i) antidepressants such as the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), which are active in treating most anxiety disorders, including GAD; (ii) metabotropic glutamate (mGluR2) receptor agonists, which neg. modulate glutamate neurotransmission, and CRF antagonists, which have been proposed to exhibit anxiolytic properties; (iii) 5-HT_{1A} receptor agonists which have demonstrated anxiolytic effects in clin. studies, although preclin. studies have reported weak or variable effects; (iv) 5-HT moduline antagonists, as well as 5-HT_{2C} receptor antagonists, which may have anxiolytic properties; and, finally, (v) other approaches which are under investigation, including CCK2 antagonists.

REFERENCE COUNT: 59 THERE ARE 59 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:716744 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:25029

TITLE: SB 242084: a selective 5-HT_{2C} receptor antagonist

AUTHOR(S): Di Matteo, Vincenzo; Di Giovanni, Giuseppe; Esposito, Ennio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche "Mario Negri," Consorzio "Mario Negri" Sud, Santa Maria Imbaro, Chieti, 66030, Italy

SOURCE: CNS Drug Reviews (2000), 6(3), 195-205

CODEN: CDREFF; ISSN: 1080-563X

PUBLISHER: Neva Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 48 refs. SB 242084 is the most potent and selective 5-HT_{2C} receptor antagonist thus far available. Thus, SB 242084 has high affinity for the cloned human 5-HT_{2C} receptor with a pK_i of 9.0, a much lower affinity for the human cloned 5-HT_{2B} (pK_i 7.0) and 5-HT_{2A} (pK_i 6.8) receptors, and low affinity for other 5-HT, dopamine, and adrenergic receptors. In the 5-HT-stimulated PI hydrolysis model of 5-HT_{2C} receptor function, SB 242084 was found to be a competitive antagonist with a pK_B of 9.3. A series of in vivo studies have shown that SB 242084 is a very effective antagonist of behavioral responses mediated by 5-HT_{2C} receptors such as penile erections, and the hypophagic and hypolocomotor effect of mCPP in rats. In addition, this compound has anxiolytic-like properties. Moreover, SB 242084 increases the basal activity of dopaminergic neurons in the VTA and the in vivo DA release in the nucleus accumbens, and it is capable of blocking the inhibitory effects of mCPP and RO 60-0175 on mesolimbic dopaminergic

activity. These data are consistent with the evidence that 5-HT_{2C} receptors exert an inhibitory control upon the mesolimbic dopaminergic system. Taken together, the available data on SB 242084 might have implication for the possible use of this compound in the treatment of anxiety, depression, and the neg. symptoms of schizophrenia.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:811947 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:259947

TITLE: A role for 5-HT_{2C} receptor antagonists in the treatment of Parkinson's disease?

AUTHOR(S): Fox, Susan H.; Brotchie, Jonathan M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurology, Walton Centre for Neurology and

Neurosurgery, Liverpool, L9 7LJ, UK

SOURCE: Drug News & Perspectives (1999), 12(8),

477-483

CODEN: DNPEED; ISSN: 0214-0934

PUBLISHER: Prous Science

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 81 refs. In recent years, there has been great interest in the application of novel 5-HT_{2C} receptor antagonists to the treatment of disorders such as anxiety, depression and migraine. In this article the authors discuss the potential application of these agents to Parkinson's disease. Current treatments for Parkinson's disease rely on dopamine replacement given as the dopamine precursor levodopa or as directly acting dopamine receptor agonists. Unfortunately, long-term treatment generally results in disabling side effects. However, alternative, nondopaminergic approaches to Parkinson's disease are theor. possible. The neural mechanisms underlying parkinsonian symptoms involve not only reduced dopaminergic neurotransmission, but also overactivity of the output regions of the basal ganglia, the substantia nigra pars reticulata (SNR) and medial globus pallidus. 5-HT_{2C} receptors are present in high concns. in these output regions, where they exert an excitatory influence. There is an increase in 5-HT_{2C} receptor binding in the SNR in Parkinson's disease compared to age-matched controls. Furthermore, enhanced 5-HT_{2C} receptor-mediated transmission within the output regions of the basal ganglia in parkinsonism appears to contribute to the overactivity of the basal ganglia output regions. Blockade of overactive 5-HT_{2C} receptor-mediated activity with selective 5-HT_{2C} receptor antagonists can potentiate the antiparkinsonian action of dopamine receptor agonists. Thus, selective 5-HT_{2C} receptor antagonists may be useful in reducing our reliance upon dopaminergic replacement therapy in the treatment of Parkinson's disease.

REFERENCE COUNT: 81 THERE ARE 81 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:659947 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:23417

TITLE: The role of 5-HT_{2C} receptors in affective disorders
 AUTHOR(S): Jenck, F.; Bos, M.; Wichmann, J.; Stadler, H.; Martin, J. R.; Moreau, J. L.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: ROCHE Pharma Division, Preclinical CNS Research, Basel, CH 4070, Switz.
 SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs (1998), 7(10), 1587-1599
 CODEN: EOIDER; ISSN: 1354-3784
 PUBLISHER: Ashley Publications
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 97 refs. 5-HT_{2C} receptors are predominantly localized in the brain and their dysregulation may contribute to particular symptoms of anxiety and depression. The marked affinity of several clin. established psychotropic agents sites (e.g., tricyclic antidepressants, clozapine, fluoxetine) for 5-HT_{2C} receptor has generated interest in the therapeutic potential of selective, high affinity 5-HT_{2C} receptor ligands. Like the selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitor (SSRI) fluoxetine, high affinity selective agonists such as Ro 60-0175 and Ro 60-0332 have potent in vivo activity in animal models suggestive of therapeutic action against depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and panic disorders. In contrast, 5-HT_{2C} receptor antagonists such as SB-200646A or SB-221284 show signs of anxiolytic-like activity in tests for conditioned and phobic-like anxiety in rodents whereas they are inactive in tests indicative of antidepressant, anti-OCD and anti-panic activity. These results are consistent with an important hypothesis proposing that 5-HT has a complex, dual action on the neural mechanism of anxiety by either facilitating or inhibiting different kinds of anxiety in different brain regions. They also suggest that 5-HT_{2C} receptor subtypes play an important role in the therapeutic properties of SSRIs. Certain 5-HT_{2C} receptor antagonists may possess neg. efficacy at 5-HT_{2C} receptors and, as inverse agonists, may control constitutive receptor activity possibly characterizing some psychopathol. states. Receptor variants exist in the human population and indicate possible assocns. between somatic mutations in the 5-HT_{2C} receptor and psychopathol. or response to drug treatment. Selective 5-HT_{2C} receptor ligands may offer innovative and improved therapeutic opportunities for the biol. treatment of specific aspects of psychiatric syndromes.

REFERENCE COUNT: 97 THERE ARE 97 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:520111 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:185966
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:34563a,34566a
 TITLE: Variability in the effects of 5-HT-related compounds in experimental models of anxiety: Evidence for multiple mechanisms of 5-HT in anxiety or never ending story?
 AUTHOR(S): Griebel, Guy
 CORPORATE SOURCE: CNS Research Department, Bagneux, 92220, Fr.

SOURCE: Polish Journal of Pharmacology (1996),
48(2), 129-136
CODEN: PJPAE3; ISSN: 1230-6002
PUBLISHER: Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Pharmacology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review, with 40 refs., on different 5-HT mechanisms, mediated by different receptor subtypes, involved in the genesis of anxiety. Although numerous results are in line with the classic 5-HT hypothesis of anxiety, suggesting that decreased anxiety is related to decreased activity in central 5-HT neurons and vice versa, paradoxical drug effects have often been found. In fact, an overview of the behavioral data arising from the vast literature indicates that conditioned procedures as well as more ethol.-based tests are equal in revealing anxiolytic-like effects of drugs targeting 5-HT_{1A}, 5-HT_{2A} or 5-HT_{2C} receptor subtypes. Furthermore, results obtained in ethol.-based animal models of anxiety with drugs stimulating 5-HT transmission are most consistent with the classic 5-HT hypothesis of anxiety in that they showed an increase in animals' emotional reactivity. Finally, anxiolytic-like effects of 5-HT₃ receptor antagonists are in great part revealed by models based on spontaneous behaviors.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:88610 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:193049
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 124:35379a
TITLE: Structural search for psychopharmaceuticals
AUTHOR(S): Verdonk, Marcel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Utrecht, Neth.
SOURCE: Chemisch Magazine (Rijswijk, Netherlands) (1995), (12), 536
CODEN: CMAGDR; ISSN: 0167-2746
PUBLISHER: Stam Tijdschriften bv
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Dutch

AB A review with no refs. of structural studies of the interaction of the serotonin 5-HT_{2C} receptor and its pharmacol. active ligands, which resulted in development of a pharmacophore and a receptor model for design of drugs for treatment of depression, anxiety disorders, and schizophrenia.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:504477 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:255269
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:46265a, 46268a
TITLE: 5-Hydroxytryptamine-interacting drugs in animal models of anxiety disorders: more than 30 years of research
AUTHOR(S): Griebel, Guy
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire Psychophysiologie, Strasbourg, 67000, Fr.
SOURCE: Pharmacology & Therapeutics (1995), 65(3), 319-95
CODEN: PHTHDT; ISSN: 0163-7258
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB An overview with \approx 500 refs. of the behavioral data arising from the vast literature concerning the involvement of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) neurotransmission in the regulation of anxiety is presented. More than 1300 expts. were carried out in this area and they provide evidence that: (1) results obtained in ethol. based animal models of anxiety with drugs stimulating 5-HT transmission are most consistent with the classic 5-HT hypothesis of anxiety in that they show an increase in animals' emotional reactivity; (2) no category of anti-anxiety models are selectively sensitive to the anxiolytic-like effects of drugs targetting 5-HT_{1A} or 5-HT_{2A} or 5-HT_{2C} receptor subtypes; (3) anxiolytic-like effects of 5-HT₃ receptor antagonists, in the great part, are revealed by models based on spontaneous behaviors. Taken together, these observations lead to the conclusion that different 5-HT mechanisms, mediated by different receptor subtypes, are involved in the genesis of anxiety.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:18:21 ON 10 OCT 2008)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:19:36 ON 10 OCT 2008

L1 1265 S 5-HT_{2C} () RECEPTOR
 L2 1269 S L1 OR 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C () RECEPTOR?
 L3 1269 S L2 OR 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C () RECEPTOR?
 L4 1335 S L3 OR SEROTONIN 2C () RECEPTOR?
 L5 183 S L4 AND ANXIETY
 L6 18 S L5 AND REVIEW/DT
 L7 8 S L6 AND PD < FEBRUARY 2002

=> s l4 and depression?

96439 DEPRESSION?

L8 182 L4 AND DEPRESSION?

=> s l8 and review/dt

2193525 REVIEW/DT

L9 38 L8 AND REVIEW/DT

=> s l9 and pd < february 2002

22671749 PD < FEBRUARY 2002

(PD<20020200)

L10 12 L9 AND PD < FEBRUARY 2002

=> s l10 not l7

L11 7 L10 NOT L7

=> d l11, ibib abs, 1-7

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:601641 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:231144

TITLE: Therapeutic and adverse actions of serotonin transporter substrates

AUTHOR(S): Rothman, Richard B.; Baumann, Michael H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Intramural Research

Program, Clinical Psychopharmacology Section, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, 21224, USA
 SOURCE: Pharmacology & Therapeutics (2002), 95(1), 73-88
 CODEN: PHTHDT; ISSN: 0163-7258
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. A variety of drugs release serotonin (5-HT, 5-hydroxytryptamine) from neurons by acting as substrates for 5-HT transporter (SERT) proteins. This review summarizes the neurochem., therapeutic, and adverse actions of substrate-type 5-HT-releasing agents. The appetite suppressant (±)-fenfluramine is composed of (+) and (-) isomers, which are N-de-ethylated in the liver to yield the metabolites (+)- and (-)-norfenfluramine. Fenfluramines and norfenfluramines are potent 5-HT releasers. (±)-3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine ((±)-MDMA, "ecstasy") and m-chlorophenylpiperazine (mCPP) are substrate-type 5-HT releasers. Fenfluramines, (±)-MDMA, and mCPP release neuronal 5-HT by a common non-exocytotic diffusion-exchange mechanism involving SERTs. (+)-Norfenfluramine is a potent 5-HT_{2B} and 5-HT_{2C} receptor agonist. The former activity may increase the risk of valvular heart disease, whereas the latter activity is implicated in the anorexic effect of systemic fenfluramine. Appetite suppressants that increase the risk for developing primary pulmonary hypertension (PPH) are all SERT substrates, but these drugs vary considerably in their propensity to increase this risk. For example, fenfluramine and aminorex are clearly linked to the occurrence of PPH, whereas other anorectics are not. Similarly, some SERT substrates deplete brain tissue 5-HT in animals (e.g., fenfluramine), while others do not (e.g., mCPP). In addition to the established indication of obesity, 5-HT releasers may help treat psychiatric disorders, such as drug and alc. dependence, depression, and premenstrual syndrome. Viewed collectively, we believe new medications can be developed that selectively release 5-HT without increasing the risk for adverse effects of valvular heart disease, PPH, and neurotoxicity. Such agents may be useful for treating a variety of psychiatric disorders.

REFERENCE COUNT: 183 THERE ARE 183 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:184298 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:194806
 TITLE: Serotonin releasing agents. Neurochemical, therapeutic and adverse effects
 AUTHOR(S): Rothman, Richard B.; Baumann, Michael H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute on Drug Abuse, Intramural Research Program, Clinical Psychopharmacology Section, National Institutes of Health, Baltimore, MD, 21224, USA
 SOURCE: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior (2002), 71(4), 825-836
 CODEN: PBBHAU; ISSN: 0091-3057
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. This review summarizes the neurochem., therapeutic and adverse

effects of serotonin (5-HT) releasing agents. The 5-HT releaser (±)-fenfluramine is composed of two stereoisomers, (+)-fenfluramine and (-)-fenfluramine, which are N-de-ethylated to yield the metabolites, (+)-norfenfluramine and (-)-norfenfluramine. Fenfluramines and norfenfluramines are 5-HT transporter substrates and potent 5-HT releasers. Other 5-HT releasing agents include m-chlorophenylpiperazine (mCPP), a major metabolite of the antidepressant drug trazodone. Findings from in vitro and in vivo studies support the hypothesis that fenfluramines and mCPP release neuronal 5-HT via a non-exocytotic carrier-mediated exchange mechanism involving 5-HT transporters. (+)-Norfenfluramine is a potent 5-HT_{2B} and 5-HT_{2C} receptor agonist. The former activity may increase the risk of developing valvular heart disease (VHD), whereas the latter activity is implicated in the anorectic effect of systemic fenfluramine. Anorectic agents that increase the risk of developing primary pulmonary hypertension (PPH) share the common property of being 5-HT transporter substrates. However, these drugs vary considerably in their propensity to increase the risk of PPH. In this regard, neither trazodone nor mCPP is associated with PPH. Similarly, although some 5-HT substrates can deplete brain 5-HT (fenfluramine), others do not (mCPP). In addition to the established indication of obesity, 5-HT releasers may be helpful in treating psychiatric problems such as drug and alc. dependence, depression and premenstrual syndrome. Viewed collectively, it seems possible to develop new medications that selectively release 5-HT without the adverse effects of PPH, VHD or neurotoxicity. Such agents may have utility in treating a variety of psychiatric disorders.

REFERENCE COUNT: 126 THERE ARE 126 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:184289 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:57612

TITLE: Role of serotonin_{2C} receptors in the control of brain dopaminergic function

AUTHOR(S): Di Matteo, Vincenzo; Cacchio, Marisa; Di Giulio, Camillo; Esposito, Ennio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Consorzio "Mario Negri" Sud, Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche "Mario Negri", Santa Maria Imbaro, Chieti, 66030, Italy

SOURCE: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior (2002), 71(4), 727-734

CODEN: PBBHAU; ISSN: 0091-3057

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. There is substantial evidence that the functional status of mesocorticolimbic dopaminergic (DA) system originating in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) is under a phasic and tonic inhibitory control by the serotonergic system, which acts by stimulating serotonin_{2C} (5-HT_{2C}) receptor subtypes. This assertion is based upon a number of electrophysiol. and biochem. data showing that 5-HT_{2C} receptor agonists decrease, while 5-HT_{2C} receptor antagonists enhance mesocorticolimbic DA function. On the other hand, it does not seem that 5-HT_{2C} receptors play a relevant role in the control of

nigrostriatal DA system originating in the substantia nigra pars compacta (SNc). The authors of this article review the most relevant data regarding the role of 5-HT_{2C} receptors in the control of brain DA function and underline the importance of this subject in the search of new therapies for neuropsychiatric disorders such as depression, schizophrenia, drug addiction, and Parkinson's disease.

REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:314710 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:71341

TITLE: Role of 5-HT_{2C} receptors in the control of central dopamine function

AUTHOR(S): Di Matteo, V.; De Blasi, A.; Di Giulio, C.; Esposito, E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Neurophysiology, Consorzio Mario Negri Sud, Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche Mario Negri, Chieti, Santa Maria Imbaro, 66030, Italy

SOURCE: Trends in Pharmacological Sciences (2001), 22(5), 229-232

CODEN: TPMSDY; ISSN: 0165-6147

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 34 refs. Substantial evidence suggests that the functional status of the mesocorticolimbic dopamine (DA) system originating in the ventral tegmental area is under a phasic and tonic inhibitory control by the 5-HT system that acts by stimulating 5-HT_{2C} receptor subtypes. Indeed, electrophysiol. and biochem. data demonstrate that 5-HT_{2C} receptor agonists decrease, whereas 5-HT_{2C} receptor antagonists enhance, mesocorticolimbic DA function. However, 5-HT_{2C} receptors do not appear to play a relevant role in the control of the nigrostriatal DA system originating in the substantia nigra pars compacta. In this article, the role of 5-HT_{2C} receptors in the control of brain DA function will be reviewed, and the search for new therapies for neuropsychiatric disorders, such as depression, schizophrenia and drug addiction, based on these findings will be discussed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:547622 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:300648

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:61269a,61272a

TITLE: Serotonin-2A receptor function in affective disorders

AUTHOR(S): Kusumi, Ichiro; Koyama, Tsukasa

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Psychiatry, Hokkaido University School of Medicine, Sapporo, 060, Japan

SOURCE: Signal Transduction in Affective Disorders, [Papers from the Symposium on Affective Disorders and Neuronal Signal Transduction and from the 11th Sapporo Neuroscience Meeting], Sapporo, May 23 and Mar. 1,

1996 (1998), Meeting Date 1996, 21-34.
 Editor(s): Ozawa, Hiroki; Saito, Toshikazu; Takahata,
 Naohiko. Springer: Tokyo, Japan.
 CODEN: 66NWAB

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review, with 46 refs., discussing serotonin 5-HT_{2A} receptors, 5-HT_{2B} receptors and 5-HT_{2C} receptors dysfunction as an important etiol. of affective disorders.

REFERENCE COUNT: 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:515570 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:211136

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:42695a, 42698a

TITLE: SSRI-induced extrapyramidal side-effects and

akathisia. Implications for treatment

Lane, Roger M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pfizer Inc., New York, NY, 10017, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Psychopharmacology (London) (1998), 12(2), 192-214

CODEN: JOPSEQ; ISSN: 0269-8811

PUBLISHER: SAGE Publications

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review is given with many refs. The selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) may occasionally induce extrapyramidal side-effects (EPS) and/or akathisia. This may be a consequence of serotonergically-mediated inhibition of the dopaminergic system. Manifestations of these effects in patients may depend on predisposing factors such as the presence of psychomotor disturbance, a previous history of drug-induced akathisia and/or EPS, concurrent antidopaminergic and/or serotonergic therapy, recent monoamine oxidase inhibitor discontinuation, comorbid Parkinson's disease and possibly deficient cytochrome P 450 (CYP) isoenzyme status. There is increasing awareness that there may be a distinct form of melancholic or endogenous depression with neurobiol. underpinnings similar to those of disorders of the basal ganglia such as Parkinson's disease. It is not surprising that some individuals with depressive disorders appear to be susceptible to developing drug-induced EPS and/or akathisia. The propensity for the SSRIs to induce these effects in individual patients may vary within the drug class depending, for example, on their selectivity for serotonin relative to other monoamines, affinity for the 5-HT_{2C} receptor, pharmacokinetic drug interaction potential with concomitantly administered neuroleptics and potential for accumulation due to a long half-life. The relative risk of EPS and akathisia associated with SSRIs have yet to be clearly established. The potential risks may be reduced by avoiding rapid and unnecessary dose titration. Early recognition and appropriate management of EPS and/or akathisia is required to prevent the impact of these effects on patient compliance and subjective well-being. It is important that the rare occurrence of EPS in patients receiving SSRIs does not preclude their use in Parkinson's disease where their potentially significant role requires more systematic evaluation.

REFERENCE COUNT: 255 THERE ARE 255 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE

FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:271137 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:12199
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:2495a,2498a
 TITLE: Antidepressant patents: 1995-1997
 AUTHOR(S): Kerrigan, Frank
 CORPORATE SOURCE: R&D Dep., Knoll Pharmaceutical Co., Nottingham, NG1
 1GF, UK
 SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents (1998
), 8(4), 439-460
 CODEN: EOTPEG; ISSN: 1354-3776
 PUBLISHER: Ashley Publications
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB While considerable advances were made in the treatment of
 depression, particularly with the advent of the selective
 serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs), current drug treatments are
 unsatisfactory for several reasons. In particular, they fail to treat
 .apprx.30% of patients, and they are slow in onset, requiring 3-8 wk for
 efficacy. Consequently, the search for new antidepressants is now
 focussed on providing solns. to these problems. This review, with 62
 refs., surveys the antidepressant patent literature for the years
 1995-1997 in the context of these issues. Progress was made, particularly
 with combinations of SSRIs and 5-HT autoreceptor ligands. Initially this
 was achieved by combining individual drugs with single modes of action,
 but single compds. with multiple activities also were patented. There
 also was extensive patent activity suggesting that agonists at
 postsynaptic 5-HT1A and 5-HT2C receptors and
 antagonists at presynaptic 5-HT1B autoreceptors possess antidepressant
 potential. While the major focus of research was the enhancement of
 serotonergic neurotransmission, attention is now turning to other
 mechanisms of action. In particular, growing interest in the role of
 corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) in stress-related disorders, and
 recent clin. trials with the substance P agonist, MK-869, was a rapid
 expansion in patent activity around CRF and tachykinin receptor
 antagonists for the treatment of depression.
 REFERENCE COUNT: 78 THERE ARE 78 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:18:21 ON 10 OCT 2008)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:19:36 ON 10 OCT 2008

L1 1265 S 5-HT2C () RECEPTOR
 L2 1269 S L1 OR 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C () RECEPTOR?
 L3 1269 S L2 OR 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE TYPE 2C () RECEPTOR?
 L4 1335 S L3 OR SEROTONIN 2C () RECEPTOR?
 L5 183 S L4 AND ANXIETY
 L6 18 S L5 AND REVIEW/DT
 L7 8 S L6 AND PD < FEBRUARY 2002
 L8 182 S L4 AND DEPRESSION?
 L9 38 S L8 AND REVIEW/DT

10501317

L10	12 S L9 AND PD < FEBRUARY 2002
L11	7 S L10 NOT L7

Updated Search